









# FARMS AND FARMERS

**Roof Window in the Barn.**  
There are thousands of barns scattered throughout the country, the roof space in which is but little, if at all, utilized, largely for the reason that the roof space is inaccessible. A barn was recently seen in which this difficulty was solved by the insertion of a roof window similar to that shown in the cut. This gives a chance to unload hay into the loft from the outside, either by hand or by a hay fork, and whereas the loft before was dark and poorly ventilated, it is now light and airy. The style of window that is shown is much better than the pitched roof dormer window that is sometimes put on roofs. This style shows admits of having a large square window in front—especially useful if a hay fork is to be used.

The advantage of this changing a barn is that the loft can be floored over and the hay and straw stored in the second story, utilizing the space clear



to the ridge pole. This leaves the first floor clear for a silo and quarters for the stock, giving more room for the latter, and affording a warmer barn, since many buildings are kept cold, almost wholly because of the big, empty space in the top—beated air always rising because lighter than cold air. With a window in each end of the barn above, and the new window in front, the loft will be as light as the first floor.

**Care of Roots.**  
Not only those who expect to sell their surplus of potatoes and other roots, but those who intend to use the tubers for seed purposes, should be careful to guard against the cold weather. When it gets so cold that frost can be seen upon the inside of the cellar walls, it is too cold in the cellar for nearly all roots, but especially for potatoes, and such others as may be intended for seed purposes. The proper system of cold storage places the proper temperature of potatoes in storage at 34 degrees, or two above the freezing point, while carrots may be kept at 32 degrees, onions and turnips at 32 degrees, or just at freezing. We have seen onions kept well at a much lower temperature than that, but an essential requirement was that they should thaw out gradually, and without any exposure to sunlight or artificial heat. How onions had been set to grow seed we do not know, as we never tested them. But it is said that the potato which has been in cold storage, and even not lower than 34 degrees, has been so chilled that it is unfit to use as a seed. Its vitality has been reduced, and while we have had sprouts come from potatoes that were partially frozen, the yield was not such as to lead us to advise any one to freeze their seed potatoes. We are also told that a long term of chilling at a temperature near the freezing point is worse for them than an actual quick freeze.—American Cultivator.

**Building Up the Dairy Herd.**  
In breeding, only healthy or vigorous females should be used, and they should be in the prime of life—not too young nor too old. It is equally important that the male should be perfectly healthy and sound and free from all constitutional and hereditary diseases or imperfections. As a general rule, a female milker should rely upon the common stock of the country on the one hand and the thoroughbred bull on the other for the base of his operations. It is useless to talk about the exclusive introduction of pure thoroughbreds to meet the present wants of dairymen. The animals would be altogether too expensive, even if it were possible to find them. Again, it may be doubted whether any advantage would be gained in the mere production of milk over crossing of common stock with thoroughbreds. The grade animal as a milker may prove equal to or even better than the thoroughbred. The only course for the most of dairymen is to start with a good herd of native cows having good dairy types, use a thoroughbred bull and breed up to the qualities desired.—Kansas Farmer.

**Soaking Corn for Hogs.**  
The West Virginia Experiment Station tested the value of soaking corn for hogs by dividing some cross-bred hogs into two lots, alike as to size, breed and sex. They used Western corn and for one lot was ground into meal, mixed with water and fed as a mash. For the other lot corn was soaked in water until soft, the supply being kept up as needed. Both lots had all that they would eat up clean. The lot fed on soaked corn consumed 2,125 pounds of corn and gained 555 pounds, or 385 pounds of gain. The other hundred pounds of gain. These given meal used 410 pounds for each hundred pounds of gain, a saving of 25 pounds of corn, beside the cost of grinding, or for a gain of 555 pounds a saving of 139 pounds of grain.

**Cooking Food for Stock.**  
There is but little doubt that with potatoes or other starchy foods there is a gain in cooking them over feeding them raw, and among the starchy foods we also include corn and wheat, and that gain has been estimated at from ten to twenty per cent.

# STATE OF MICHIGAN.

**Occurrences During the Past Week.**  
Boy Sold to Cure All Maladies—Barbers Will Have to Cough Up—St. Ignace Men to Receive Legacies—Wages Are to Be Cut Down.

John Griffith, who until recently resided near Gilead, has been found to possess great curative powers. To date he is reported to have cured over 400 cases, in nature covering a large proportion of the catalogue of human affliction. Griffith's method is to place his hand on the afflicted part, simultaneously praying. While he cannot explain wherein lies his power, he attributes it to a divine gift at birth. He has visions and believes everything he dreams. He will undertake to cure only at certain times intervening the new and full moon and at night time. The boy invariably bestows his services gratis and says that he believes what he does for the sick is charity well bestowed. He is not a member of any church and was surprised in any way. The young man is not familiar with the full extent of his power, as he has never yet made a failure in his attempts to cure. The case is attracting widespread attention, especially in medical circles.

**Barbers' Commission to Enforce Law.**  
President Van Horn and Secretary Emory Busby of the State barbers' commission, being able to read their title clear in the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the new barbers' law void, met in Lansing to get a new start in the enforcement of the law. The new law, says that during the time the constitutionality of the barbers' law was before the courts many of the barbers failed to make the annual payment required for the renewal of their licenses, and as a consequence nearly 1,000 barbers in the State are liable to prosecution for violation of the law. The intention of the board to proceed with the enforcement of the law.

**Heir to Part of \$150,000.**  
City Engineer Forrest of St. Ignace has learned that he is one of the heirs to the \$150,000 estate of a grand uncle who amassed a fortune in the gold fields of Australia. The mother of the St. Ignace man was a niece of the deceased John McCormick, whose wealth was left to his nearest of kin—nephews and nephews, amounting five in all. In inquiry to discover these heirs has been going on for five years. Superior John Fritsch, also of St. Ignace, has just received 1,500 marks as his share of his late father's estate in Germany.

**Shooting at Long Rapids.**  
Harry Byre and John Sawyer, Long Rapids farmers, quarreled and exchanged blows at the latter's residence over a harness. Byre was accompanied by his brother, and scolding the harness started to leave. When about six rods away a shotgun appeared in the doorway with a short arm and fired a full charge of shot at Harry Byre. It took him in the right arm and side, over forty No. 6 shot penetrating the skin. Byre's wounds are not dangerous.

**Will Reduce Wages in Copper Country.**  
Lafayette Superior copper mining company will reduce wages, probably about March 1. The cut will likely be 10 per cent. This step is said to be rendered necessary by the drop in copper; the selling price of which will reduce the value of Houghton County's production \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 this year, on a basis of the present market price.

**Within Our Borders.**  
A grain elevator is being built at Deerfield. The schools of Romeo have been closed on account of the prevalence of measles in the village.

**The slaughter of deer by wolves in the woods of the upper peninsula is very great this winter.**  
St. Joseph Congregationalists propose to build a new church at a cost of \$15,000. The church society is now out of debt and has money in its treasury.

**In Grand Rapids** fire destroyed the factory and warehouse of the Hopsen-Hattencamp Co., wholesale dealers in tinners' and roofers' supplies. The loss is about \$45,000.

**The grading for the second track of the Grand Rapids-Holland electric railroad has been completed, and the line is now ready for the laying of the rails, the laying of which will begin March 1.**  
It takes twenty-six saloons and one brewery to keep the thirst of the inhabitants of Presque Isle County from becoming unbearable, and Presque Isle isn't a very populous county, either.

**The survey for the proposed new railroad between St. Ignace and Sault Ste. Marie has been completed. The route laid out is considerably shorter than the distance by rail between the two cities at present.**  
John Jussela, aged 35, was instantly killed at the Newport mine at Ironwood. He was picking ore in a drift when, without warning, a large amount of ore fell on him, breaking his ribs near the heart and breaking one leg.

**The lawyers of Shiawassee County will be out of employment if the example set by Theodore Hinks and Donald George is generally followed. They differed over an alleged violation of a contract between them relative to a lease of land involving about \$2,000. There was no ill feeling between the two men, so, instead of taking the matter into court and letting attorneys' fees eat up the \$2,000, and maybe more, they each selected an arbitrator, and these two in turn chose a third. The arbitrators looked into the matter and decided that Hicks should be awarded judgment, which action will be taken when the Circuit Court opens, a statute providing for such proceedings.**  
Abraham Spies of Croton, convicted of murdering his wife at Newburg last October, was sentenced to Jackson prison for life.

**A prominent contractor and builder of Battle Creek, who ought to know what he is talking about, says that 450 houses have been erected in that city in the past year.**  
The Kalamazoo paper machine lenders' union served notice on the paper mills of Kalamazoo, Niles and Oshtemo, asking for a reduction in the hours of labor at the same pay they are now receiving for a day's work. A strike is not anticipated.

**Lewis Struble was arrested for burglarizing P. M. Riebel's grocery store in Jackson. Struble declined, saying he was hungry, without home or work, and stole something to eat.**  
A business men's association has been organized at Augusta, and it will immediately start out to secure a basket factory, a health food factory, a newspaper, a harness shop and a wagon shop.

**The farmers of Oceana County have found something else to raise besides peaches and potatoes which will make money for them. Last summer quite a number of them grew cumber for an Eastern pickle factory, and sums of \$100 were realized as much as \$100 a acre.**

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To illustrate one-sided reciprocity let us name Canada. Canada waits free access to our markets, and in return will cheerfully give us free access to hers. Canada has 5,000,000 people; the United States has 80,000,000. Her people can buy of us, provided Great Britain does not demand her trade, one-sixteenth of what we would naturally buy of her. Though her soil is American and she controls a great deal of the North American continent, the wages paid by her for labor are 20 to 50 per cent lower than in the United States. She would, of course, allow our markets with cheap goods to compete with her own high American labor. Such a condition would undoubtedly help Canadian immigration, of which there has been practically none for half a century. It is better for the United States

## A GREAT RACE PROMISED.

E. D. Smothers, owner of Lord Derby, 2:07½, has accepted the challenge issued by Thos. W. Lawson, owner of Borlma, 2:07½, to a match race, best three in five heats, for a limit of \$20,000 a side. Borlma was defeated by Lord Derby last summer at Hartford in one of the fiercest three-cornered races in turf history.

**JUDGE JOLTS DOWIE.**  
Names Receiver for "Elijah's" Race Industries and Calls Fact Void.

John Alexander Dowie, self-named Elijah III, met his Waterloo in Chicago Friday morning. Judge Murray F. Tukey was his wellington. After the bitterest judicial argument ever heard in a local court room, Blumer Washington was appointed receiver for the Zion-luce industries.

A great crowd of Dowie's followers were present when the decision was rendered. Dowie was greatly affected. For half an hour previous to the fatal words that caused him to ruin the white building "prophet" had seen the drift of the decision. He settled back into his chair, a picture of woe. Several of his women followers cried. The face of Attorney Samuel Ware Packard was blanched and his wife, who sat near him, covered her face.

Judge Tukey ruled against the shrewd faith healer in almost every contention raised in the suit brought by his brother-in-law, Samuel Stevenson. The chancellor held that the agreements entered into by Dowie and Stevenson on the night of Aug. 4, 1900, wherein Dowie gained control of the Englishman's property, were void on the ground of undue influence, and that the contract of April 12, 1900, claimed by Stevenson to be the true agreement, was a valid instrument.

Dowie was also ordered by the court to give to Stevenson a certificate of fully paid stock in the Englishman's property, amounting of \$100,000. The sole point in which Dowie's contentions were sustained was that Stevenson could not recover the \$50,000 given by him to his wife, Dowie's sister, unless he brought action in his capacity as the executor of the estate.

**ENTIRE BLOCK IN RUINS.**  
Fire at Norfolk, Va., Destroys Several Business Houses.

The largest and most disastrous fire in Norfolk, Va., for thirty years occurred early Friday morning. An entire city block was destroyed, 150 business firms and flat dwellers were burned out, and the damage is estimated at not less than \$500,000. The telephone and electric power systems were put out of business, but no loss of life has been reported.

The fire started at 2:10 in the morning on the first floor of the Columbia building on Granby street, occupied by a saloon, restaurant and about 150 firms with small offices and suites. The Atlantic Hotel and Virginia Club were next attacked by the flames, and then a four-story building at Plum and Granby streets, occupied by the Johnson China Company, was burning briskly in half an hour. Over the store were about twenty flats and a number of thrilling rescues were made by firemen and policemen. Five women were carried down the fire escapes and none was injured. The fire spread to the department store of Wet, Rotters & Clay, and from there it attacked the Academy of Music, in the same block.

It was after 5 o'clock before the fire was under control. Lack of water at the critical moments hampered the firemen, but they managed to save the Watt department store. The Atlantic Hotel was completely gutted.

**FLEE FROM GALLOWES.**  
Condemned Murderers Are Aided by Jailers' Wife to Escape.

Assisted by the warden's wife, who fled with them, Edward and John Blidde, awaiting execution in the county jail at Pittsburg for the murder of Grover Thomas D. Kahney of Mount Washington, overpowered the guards at 4 o'clock Thursday morning and escaped. One guard was shot and another was thrown sixteen feet to a stone floor below.

Both prisoners had been provided with saws, with which they cut the bars in their cells and were ready at any moment to make an opening large enough for them to pass through. The men occupied adjoining cells on the second range. They had evidently been preparing for escape for some time and had assistance from the outside, as both were armed with revolvers.

Warden Peter K. Soffert authorized the allegation that his wife is responsible for furnishing the revolver and saws to the Bliddes. In her information for the kidnapping of Edward and John Blidde, it is alleged that she left her husband and her four children and, it is supposed, she was to meet the escaped convicts at a place agreed upon.

**The Comic Side of The News.**  
Prof. Pearson may not believe in miracles, but it will be one if he holds his job.

Parliament is different from some other games. It can be opened with a king and a queen.

Why not divide the Filipino war up into precincts and tell the natives that it is an election?

St. Louis offers of \$200,000 for an airship appears to have set every crank in the country at work.

Marconi and Croker went to England on the same boat—the wireless man and the man of many wires.

The naval battle at Coton could not have been much. One does not read that any of the vessels looped the loop.

Prof. Pearson will be allowed to think whatever he chooses provided he will agree not to think out loud any more.

Edward's speech does not begin to compare with the President's message. It did not take up half the number of columns.

It might seem strange that Dr. Pearson's conscience would not allow him to believe in miracles and at the same time would never touch at the thought of his drawing a salary from a Methodist university.

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**Population, Increase.**  
Population, increase, 10  
Pigs from corn, increase, 100  
Cattle, tons, increase, 50  
Gold, increase, 51  
Copper, tons, increase, 31  
Wheat crop, bushels, increase, 50  
Corn crop, bushels, decrease, 40  
Oats crop, bushels, decrease, 45  
Imports, dollars, increase, 45  
Exports, dollars, increase, 44  
Exports of manufactures, dollars, increase, 58  
Railroad earnings, dollars, increase, 56  
Commodities, index price, increase, 34  
Stocks, index price, increase, 100  
Bank clearings, New York, increase, 360  
Bank clearings, United States, increase, 132  
Bank clearings, New York, dollars, increase, 175  
Loans, New York clearing house, increase, 87  
Dollars, increase, 90  
Dollars, increase, 90

The Journal of Commerce asks, "How much longer can this state of things continue?" It is a question which no one can answer. Two years ago it was predicted that the unpunished demand for iron and steel would fall off directly, yet last year the demand was beyond precedent, and it is announced that the iron mills have ordered until late next summer. There will doubtless come a time when the demand will fall off, but the falling off need not culminate in a widespread depression such as preceded the panic of 1893. There is danger from speculative enterprises, but these cannot affect legitimate investments and will not affect current traffic. The agriculture of the country is on a sound basis, since there is certain to be a large demand abroad with fair prices. The money of the country is at a free basis, there being no danger that a sound cologne of silver or a large purchase of silver bullion, such as was going on in 1892, will cause distrust. Nevertheless, a little wholesome caution, such as the figures quoted contain, is timely.

**New Shipping Bill.**  
Senator Frye's new shipping bill contains few of the features of the measure which was before the Senate a year ago. It is, in fact, a confession that the bill urged a few years ago is not acceptable, or that Mr. Frye and his friends have been convinced that it is not a prudent measure. This bill does not permit the purchase of foreign-built ships to be put under the flag of the United States. It offers no bounties of any kind to shipbuilders. The leading feature of the new bill is a mail subsidy for the establishment of regular mail service to South and Central America, Asia and Australia. In fact, the bill as outlined by Mr. Frye is only a liberal offer to American ship owners to establish mail communication with other countries where there is a prospect that our trade can be expanded. The bill contemplates initial subsidies of about a million dollars annually, with a possible tripling of that amount by additional construction in future years.—Indianapolis Journal.

**Facts to Be Remembered.**  
The following statistics tell why there should be no tinkering with the tariff: In the years 1893-4, under the low tariff and partial free trade, Wilson bill, our exports of manufactures were \$325,000,000, but in the years 1898-9, under the Dingley law, they were \$1,061,000,000, or \$11,000,000 more than double as much. In 1893 the balance of trade against us was \$19,000,000, but in 1901 it was \$603,000,000 in our favor, a gain of \$584,000,000. Under the Wilson law for the years 1893-4, the total balance of trade in our favor was \$202,000,000, but in 1898-9, under the Dingley law, it was \$1,980,000,000, a gain in three years of \$1,778,000,000, or more than 800 per cent. The laws which brought about and sustain the existing condition are too vital to be tampered with.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

**What They Must Show.**  
The advocates of free sugar must show that with the almost certain annexation of Cuba to the near future, and with that coming condition of untaxed raw sugar, it is better now to get trade concessions with other nations while we can. They must also show that the removal of all protection from the domestic sugar growing industry is so inevitable that the benefits to be obtained from reciprocity treaties with sugar-raising countries outweigh the losses that would be caused to the American industry.

They must further show why it is well for the sake of free raw sugar to abandon nearly every other form of tax reduction. They have finally to show why we should not have free refined sugar if we are to have free raw sugar.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

**One of Them.**  
One of the American industries brought into existence by a protective tariff is that of pottery manufacture. American pottery has taken its place with the best in use. The great pottery in Trenton, N. J., have increased their business over that of 1900 by \$1,000,000. This increase shows the extent of the industry and its rapid progress. The protective tariff has rendered the United States practically independent of the rest of the world.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

**Establishment of Wellington.**  
The election by the Maryland Legislature of Arthur Pue Gorman to represent that State in the United States Senate as the successor to George L. Wellington on the first ballot without a single vote recorded for the outgoing Senator is a significant mark of speedy retribution.—Oranah Bee.



E. D. Smothers, owner of Lord Derby, 2:07½, has accepted the challenge issued by Thos. W. Lawson, owner of Borlma, 2:07½, to a match race, best three in five heats, for a limit of \$20,000 a side. Borlma was defeated by Lord Derby last summer at Hartford in one of the fiercest three-cornered races in turf history.

**JUDGE JOLTS DOWIE.**  
Names Receiver for "Elijah's" Race Industries and Calls Fact Void.

John Alexander Dowie, self-named Elijah III, met his Waterloo in Chicago Friday morning. Judge Murray F. Tukey was his wellington. After the bitterest judicial argument ever heard in a local court room, Blumer Washington was appointed receiver for the Zion-luce industries.

A great crowd of Dowie's followers were present when the decision was rendered. Dowie was greatly affected. For half an hour previous to the fatal words that caused him to ruin the white building "prophet" had seen the drift of the decision. He settled back into his chair, a picture of woe. Several of his women followers cried. The face of Attorney Samuel Ware Packard was blanched and his wife, who sat near him, covered her face.



## The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR  
THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have tendered an invitation to Governor Bliss to act as one of the committee to consider plans for changing the date of the presidential inauguration from March 4th to some time when the weather is more suitable. He has accepted. The Governor has also consented to preside at a joint meeting of the Michigan Political Science Association and Farmer's Institute workers, at the Agricultural College, Feb. 26th. Among those who will make addresses on the occasion will be Secretary of Agriculture, Wilson, and E. A. Prouty, of the Interstate commerce commission.

Senator Mason urges fair treatment for Cuba. So does everybody else. The question is, what is fair treatment for Cuba? First, let us find that out. It may easily happen that a reduction of duties on sugar and tobacco would not put an extra dollar in the pockets of Cuban growers of sugar and tobacco, but that the money thus taken from the treasury of the United States, would find its way to trust treasuries. Also it is proper to ask what is fair treatment for the growers of sugar and tobacco in the United States, and whether it is wise that they should be mulcted for the benefit of trusts. Let us have fair treatment for all concerned.—American Economist.

Explosive water is the very latest thing in modern warfare. It is the invention of an Italian artillery officer named Cornara. For a long time it has, of course, been known to scientists, that water electrically decomposed possesses under certain conditions, violent explosive qualities; but it has been left for Col. Cornara to make practical use of the said knowledge. The colonel enclosed the doctored water in a hermetically sealed steel bomb, and when exploded, it is said to develop a destructive energy 55 times greater than that of the best gun powder, and 28 times greater than that of dynamite.

Havemeyer advocates the same selfish plan urged by other manufacturers who want it all. The woolen manufacturers want free wool in order that they may use the cheap Australian and Argentine products, but they want protection for their manufactures against the cheap products of England and Germany. The New England shodmakers want free hides while demanding protection for their manufactures. In all these cases the result would be the same—the enrichment of the manufacturers at the expense of the farmers who raise sugar beets and cane; the stockmen who grow wool and hides. The plan is too unjust and one-sided to receive consideration at the hands of a Republican Congress.—Helena, Montana "Record."

Congress is finally moving in the matter of curbing the anarchists. A special committee of the House judiciary committee has agreed upon a bill of which the main provisions are as follows: "The death penalty is imposed upon any person killing or attempting to kill the president or any one in the line of the presidential succession. Accessories before the fact are declared equally guilty with principals. Accessories after the fact are subject to fine and imprisonment, as are persons who counsel, advise or advocate the committing of such crimes. Provision is also made for the punishment of those conspiring in this country to kill the head of a foreign state. No alien who advocates the overthrow of organized government, is to be admitted to this country, and if found therein may be deported."

The statement by Representative Dingley, of Pennsylvania, that there will be no modifications of the Dingley tariff by revision or reciprocity that will work injury to a single American industry will doubtless elicit groans and deprecations from the anti-protection crowd. Yet Dingley's announcement is in perfect accord with McKinley's famous Buffalo speech and with Roosevelt's recent message to Congress. McKinley advocated reciprocity on lines that would not impair the "now firmly established" protective policy, and he supplemented this statement with specific utterances which Roosevelt and Dingley have closely followed. And even if a Free Trade party should come into power, what a clamor there would be among its own supporters for exemption of their own special interests from injurious legislation! The country is prospering more mightily than ever before and 75 per cent of the demand for weakening the protective system would melt away if the weakening process should become imminent.—Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle."

### Additional Local Matter.

H. C. Ward was in the city Tuesday, as enthusiastic as ever over his big orchard, which will be largely increased this spring, and happy over performance of the big mill at Fredonia.

The Michigan Farmer's Institute at Lansing, Feb. 25-28, promises more of interest than any preceding meeting. The railways make the fare three cents a mile for the round trip.

Deputy-sheriff Milnes brought down a typical vag from Frederic, Tuesday who gave his name as Charles Payne. Justice McElroy thought he had better have ten days' rest, when he would be able to go to work.

The Teachers' and Mothers' meeting held last Thursday, at the High School room, was most gratifying to those who were interested. Forty-four ladies being present. Topics of mutual interest to mothers and teachers were read and discussed. It is hoped that a much larger number may avail themselves of these meetings and that the mothers and teachers may become better acquainted, and thus be able to co-operate in matters of vital importance pertaining to the children of our town. All mothers and young women are urgently requested to help the movement along by their presence and sympathy. An interesting program will be given at the next meeting, February 13th.

Frederic Correspondence.  
Misses Marvin and Lewis attended a wedding at Grayling. We now have a meat market under the firm name of Brennan & Clacker, from Placemong.

The Alpine Medicine Co. are furnishing an amusement for the public this week, and their entertainments are fine.

Mrs. Raymond, of Gladwin, has been here the past week and organized a Maccabee Hive with fifteen members.

Miss Mae Sarvis and Lawrence Moran were quietly married at the county capital, Jan. 25th. All join in wishing them unlimited happiness through life's journey. You should have seen the look of surprise on G. Rhinhard's face when his uncle, after sitting in the office for three hours, quietly made himself known, coming to look up a location for business.

Mr. A. Cutter, the blacksmith at DeWard, died last Tuesday. He had been at this place, Sunday, accompanied by his two boys, riding back as far as the gates in a sleigh. He had something of a load of provisions to carry, and the boys, going ahead arrived at home all right, notwithstanding the terrible storm. When late in the evening the father had not arrived at home, a searching party started out to look for him, finding him at five o'clock, Monday morning, in a badly frozen condition. It is thought, that he fell in an apoplectic fit, and was unable to battle against the storm and cold. The remains were brought here for interment in the Maple Forest cemetery.

The lumber camp of Bonfield & Co., in Dover township, Otsego county, has been rigidly quarantined on account of small pox. There are now about 20 cases in this camp, and eight new cases have broken out since Dec. 14th. State health officials have been there to see that the quarantine is strictly enforced.—Oheboygan News.

Fire was discovered in the business section of Gaylord, Sunday night, at eleven o'clock, which resulted in a total loss of several business blocks. The money loss is estimated at \$20,000. The sufferers, on buildings were: T. B. Willoughbee, \$1,000; V. G. Lanning, \$15,000; Dr. J. P. Fox, \$2,000; Joughin Brothers, \$2,000; J. Elliott, \$1,500; Martin Powell, \$800; Dr. J. P. Fox, \$800; Insurance on buildings, \$3,500. The loss on mercantile stocks were: Otsego County News printing office, \$1,000; William Kimberly, manufacturing confectionary, \$1,000; Harry E. Fox, druggist, \$2,000; W. S. Carpenter, jewelry and book store, \$1,800; Joughin Bros., meat dealers, \$1,200; Elizabeth Buhl bazaar store, \$1,500; Whitman, machinist, \$8.00. Insurance on mercantile stocks, \$3,000. Six families lost household goods, valued at \$1,500, on which there was no insurance.

The advisory committee of the Republican State League of Michigan met at Detroit, last week, and decided to call the annual convention of the Republican clubs of the state to meet in Grand Rapids, February 12th. This will give the delegates to the convention an opportunity to attend the annual banquet of the Lincoln Club, the program for which, as announced from Washington, is attracting state attention. There is likely to be quite an attendance at the banquet from clubs in the state.

## A Great Reduction Sale!

We have concluded to add another line of goods to our well established business, and therefore we are compelled to reduce our stock to make room for our new department. The prices below and a call at our store to examine our stock will convince you of what we say as being a fact.

Dry Goods.	
6c and 7c Sheetings for	.05 yd.
8c Sheetings for	.06 yd.
Fine Bleached Cottons,	.07 yd.
All our 6c and 7c Prints,	.05 yd.
All our Ginghams,	.05 yd.
10c and 12c Percales,	.08 yd.
German Blue Prints, regular price 10c, for	.08 yd.
5c and 6c Outing Flannel, White and Colored,	.04 yd.
8c Outing Flannel, White and Colored, for	.06 yd.
All our 10c Outing Flannel, for	.07 yd.
4c Crash-Toweling, for	.04 yd.
5c do do do	.03 yd.
Ladies' \$1.25 fleeced lined Wrappers, for	.95
Ladies' \$1.00 fleeced lined Wrappers, for	.75
Ladies' heavy fleeced 25c Underwear, for	.19
Ladies' ex. heavy fleeced 50c Underwear for	.37
Ladies' natural mixed 50c Underwear, for	.27
Children's fleeced lined Underwear for	.07 up.
Boys' 25c fleeced lined Underwear, for	.21
8c Cotton Bats for	.05
12 1/2 Cotton Bats, for	.10
Shoes.	
Men's rubber lined Felt Shoes \$1.00	
Men's rubber sole and heel \$2.50 Felt Shoes for	2.10
Ladies' fine fleeced lined shoes for	1.25
Ladies' \$2.00 fleeced lined Kangaroo shoes for	1.50
Ladies' \$2.25 fleeced lined Shoes	1.75
Ladies' high top felt Shoes for	1.09
Ladies' \$1.00 for trimmed felt Slippers for	.75

Our special line of Ladies' and Children's Caps and Jackets go at cost.  
This sale is a strictly Cash Sale! All wishing credit must pay full price.

**H. JOSEPH,**  
Originator of Low Prices,  
(Opposite Bank.)  
Grayling, Michigan.

**Women and Jewels.**  
Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Roschke's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanachs.

The inter-state-commerce commission's annual report calls sharp attention to the secret rebating of railway charges. Some of the destructive effects of this rebating may be briefly summarized from the commission's report. "Large producers, such as the great packers of Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City, are given lower rates than their smaller competitors. Thus the latter are driven out of business, and, owing to the lack of competition, stockgrowers must take lower prices; while consumers of meats must pay higher prices. Favored grain buyers are given a practical monopoly of the trade over vast areas. Thus the farmer must take less for his grain and the miller and consumer must pay more for their grain and flour. Furthermore, lower rates are charged on grain for export than on grain for domestic use. Thus the foreign consumer is favored and the foreign milling industry is built up at the expense of domestic industry and home consumers." These are merely two illustrations out of hundreds of the rebate evil. Secret freight rebates are also the great weapon of industrial oppression. By their means the trust can drive the independent producer out of business although he may make a better and cheaper article. Thus monopolies can be established and the public mulcted both by lower prices for what it sells and higher prices for what it buys.—Inter-Ocean.

**MORE HEAT, LESS FUEL.**  
Burton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the waste of heat up the chimney and force it to radiate into the room. It increases the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional rooms without additional stoves, labor or expense. It soon saves its cost, \$4.50 or \$5.00, by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is usually substituted for the second length of pipe above the stove, or for any other joint in the pipe. It allows the use of any kind of fuel, including soft coal. It has nicked trimmings. It has no close competitor. Sold by Albert Kraus, dealer in hardware, and Salling, Hanson & Co., general store, Grayling.

**Probate Notice.**  
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Crawford, ss.  
At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Friday, the 27th day of December, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and One.  
Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.  
In the matter of the Estate of JOSEPH PATTERSON, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition of Mabel C. Patterson, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that the Court appoint a time and place for proving said Will, and that due notice be given to all persons as the Court shall direct, and that said Will may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to Mabel C. Patterson, your petitioner, the Executor named in said Will, or to some other suitable person, and that such further order and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided.  
Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said Jos. Patterson, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said county to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.  
And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.  
JOHN C. HANSON,  
Jan 2-1w Judge of Probate.

**GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.**  
The leading Dealers in  
**Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES, Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery, Hay, Grain, Feed**  
AND  
**Building Material.**  
**Farmers, call,**  
and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby  
We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.  
**Salling, Hanson & Company,**  
DEALERS IN  
Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

**J. W. SORENSON.**  
**Furniture and Carpets.**  
UNDERTAKER.  
GRAYLING, MICH.

**For this Week**  
For this week we offer:  
All our Ladies' Capes and Jackets at 1-3 off.  
Ladies' \$1.50 Felt Shoes and Slippers, at \$1.10.  
Men's Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, at 70c per suit.  
Men's all wool Pants, worth \$2.00, for \$1.50 per pair.  
10 dozen Towels, extra large size, worth 40c a pair, for 25c.  
Fast color Shirting, at 4c per yard.  
Extra heavy Outing Flannel at 7c per yard.  
We are offering Special Bargains in our Shoe Department.

**KRAMER BRO'S.**  
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,  
Strictly One Price.  
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

**ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?**  
ALL CASES OF  
**DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING**  
ARE NOW CURABLE  
by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.  
**HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.**  
F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:  
Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1901.  
A full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.  
About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in that ear entirely.  
I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.  
I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain  
Very truly yours,  
F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.  
Your treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.  
Examination and advice free. **YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** at a nominal cost.  
**INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.**

## Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.  
**HORSE SHOEING**  
will be given special attention and done scientifically.

**Reapers and Mowers.**  
I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the highest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.  
Prices right for work or stock.  
mar 1-ly **DAVID FLAGG.**

**MARLIN**  
INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powder and loaded bullets in large caliber rifles. A 45 caliber bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can scarcely be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Repeater have "Special Smokeless Steel" barrels. For up-to-date information send our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.  
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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The Great National Weekly News paper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address  
THE BLADE,  
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**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**  
"The Niagara Falls Route"  
TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.  
Lv. GRAYLING. Arr. AT NAGUAW  
Mackinac Express, 4:30 P. M. 7:15 P. M.  
Marquette Exp., 4:00 A. M. 2:00 P. M.  
Way Freight, 8:30 A. M. 6:05 A. M.  
Accommodation, 12:00 M. 2:40 P. M.  
GOING SOUTH.  
Detroit Express, 2:30 P. M. 9:15 P. M.  
N. Y. Express, 1:40 A. M. 5:10 A. M.  
Accommodation, 6:10 A. M. 9:50 A. M.  
Lewiston Branch.  
Accommodation, 6:30 A. M. Ret'g. 1:45 P. M.  
O. W. RUGGLES,  
A. W. CAMPBELL, Local Agent.  
GEN. PASS. AGENT.

**Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.**  
Time Table No. 2.  
Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.  

Frederic	Stations.	Alma
Accommodation		Accommodation
P. M.		P. M.
5:10 Dep.	Frederic	Arr. 12:05
	Ansable River	
5:27	Muirhead	11:45
5:42	Deward	11:30
	Manistee River	11:22
5:55	Blue Lake Jct.	11:19
	Crooked Lake	
	Blue Lake	
	Squaw Lake	
6:00	Manceona Lake	11:14
6:14	Lake Harold	10:58
6:25	Alma	10:50
6:42	Green River	10:25
7:05	Jordan River	10:05
7:10	E. J. & S. Crossing	10:00
7:30 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.	9:40
P. M.		A. M.
	East Jordan.	

Trains will not stop where no list is shown. Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where there is a "stop" sign.



# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1902.  
LOCAL ITEMS.

## TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Everybody is waiting for Feb. 12. The Grayling Band Concert will be the musical event of the season.

Queen Quality Shoes on sale by Blumenthal & Baumgart.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance. Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros.

Call at the Big Sale of Blumenthal and Baumgart.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars, at Jensen's, next to Opera House.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

Don't pass by the going-out-business sale at Blumenthal & Baumgart.

Every possible and some impossible designs in Valentines, at Fournier's.

One dollar will buy as much goods at L. & B's. as \$1.25 or \$1.50 elsewhere.

Mother's and Teachers' Society will hold their next meeting at 3:30 p. m., Feb. 13th., at High School building.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

The closing chorus by the full band is worth alone double the price of admission.

A dispatch just received from St. Valentine says he will make his headquarters at Fournier's, as usual.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

The band will be assisted by the best musical talent of Grayling, which is equal to any in the state.

Buy Valentines of Fournier, and they will do the work and save the young man's blushes.

J. A. Lewis who has been at Standish, for some time came up last week for a visit with old friends.

Frank Ingerson is recuperating from his illness, down the river with his brother Charles.

MARRIED—At Frederic, January 27th, Miss Marion Savaris and Lawrence Moran, Rev. J. J. Willets, officiating.

During the month of January the thermometer registered seven mornings below zero, the lowest being the 25th., 11 degrees.

The Band Concert, Wednesday evening, Feb. 12th, will be as windy as the first of this week, but a heap more pleasant.

The first deed received in this county for record on final homestead proof, on state tax homestead lands, was given to W. H. Lyman, on Sec. 16, T. 25, N. R. 3-W.

Tax-payers of Frederic township will take notice that Town Treasurer, B. P. Johnson, will be at home to receive taxes, every Friday this month.

For Sale or Rent—One of the most desirable residences in the village. If sold, time will be given on part. C. H. BUTLER.

The rush of trade at Bates & Co's. store has worn out the pine floor, and they are putting in a new one of Maple.

Reader—You will confer a lasting favor, and receive a reward, if you will report the name of dealers trying to sell you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co's. Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

The celebrated "Ground Hog" came out of his hole a few moments, last Sunday, but seeing what was coming slunk back, and if the weather continues as it was Monday and Tuesday, he will stay there all summer.

A Brighton, England man has invented a magnifying or amplifying trumpet through which the human voice can be heard and understood 10 miles. We are going to get one and yell the names of our delinquent subscribers from the roof every morning.

The sky looks bluer, the sun shines brighter, a feeling of youth creeps over the soul after taking Rocky Mountain Tea made by the Madison Medicine Co. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

Warning has been sent out by the treasury department at Washington not to accept \$10 and \$20 bills on the American National Bank of Helena, Montana. While a large consignment of bills were being shipped to Helena, robbers secured \$45,000 worth of them. They were unsigned and the signature of the bank officials had been forged to them.

She was sitting up with a sick man. No professional nurse was she. Simply sitting up with her sick lover, Giving him Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

Rev. S. Edgecombe was in town a few hours last week, but did not have time to call on many of his friends, much to their regret. He was en route to the Soo.

Mrs. W. A. Shaver desires to express her thanks for the kindness of our citizens, extended to her after the death of her mother, during the terrible incidents preceding, and at the burial.

What do you think of this? There were 51 school districts in the state, too poor to have school last year; 83 that had an average attendance of three pupils; 1,004 that averaged eight pupils. There are many districts in the state where the burden of supporting the school is a heavy load. The right kind of citizen will think of these people when discussing school questions.—Moderator.

The February number of the LYNE, which is our most valued exchange, as we consider its truthfulness and reliability a thousand times more great than the Detroit Tribune, announces that a diploma has been issued from the head of the stairs in that office, "giving the seal of Dr. C. C. Wescott, 'The license and privilege to lie for the rest of his lifetime anywhere on earth, or in Canada, and in his grave forever after.' We trust he will prove an able member in our honorable society. We graduated several years ago. He is young yet.

The committee who were appointed by the Board of Supervisors to arrange for a celebration and dedication of the new county buildings, held a meeting, Monday, and after careful deliberation decided to postpone the matter until the 29th day of April. They feared the inclement weather of February would prevent a great many residents of the county from coming, and it is desirable to make the occasion a county jubilee.

The Grayling Band Concert programme has been arranged with the intention of far outdoing any previous musical function in this village. Every member of the organization has rehearsed until he has entire confidence in his ability to render his part. Bandmaster Clark has been giving the band thorough and efficient training, which is well evidenced by their performance. He has arranged overtures, waltzes, solos and marches that will be sure to please all lovers of music. They will be assisted by vocal talent and prove a pleasant change from an entire instrumental concert. See the bills and programs, as distributed and everybody go.

Our citizens should all be in business trim to-day, for we are honored by the presence of a body of men, who are acknowledged business leaders in Michigan. The Lumbermen's Association which has been in session this week in Detroit, will come here as the guests of Sailing Hanson & Co, who will tender them a banquet in the evening interspersed with speeches, etc. Friday, they will go to Lewistown and take a logging train for one of the lumber camps, where the "boys" will get out a straight camp dinner. It is hoped their trip will be made pleasant. They return to Detroit to close their business meeting, Saturday.

Last Thursday, when the train pulled in from the north, the conductor sent for Dr. Insley, Health Officer, to see a sick man, and he diagnosed a case of small pox. Under instructions from Secretary Baker, of the State Board of Health, the doctor held the train, until the passengers, who had been exposed, were disinfected and many of them vaccinated, including the trainmen. It was found that there were six men from Buella camp, near Vanderbilt, in the car, two of whom showed symptoms of the disease. The car was cut out of the train, and the men quarantined therein. It was thought that Dr. Insley, acting under the direction of the State Board, had authority to send the men back to Vanderbilt, but Secretary Baker said no, and was supported in his decision by Assistant Attorney General Chase. There has been no symptoms of small pox in this county for a long time, but it has been reported prevalent in Otsego county for several months, and we are told, that several camps are quarantined, one being near Buell's. It seems strange that these men should be brought out of the county where they contracted the disease, and dumped here to be cared for at the expense of this county.

A Fireman's Close Call. "I stuck to my engine although every joint ached, and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Hellamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite, and run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters and after taking it I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. Price 50 cents.

## Two Sad Endings of a Ruined Life!

Among the pioneers of this section, when it was almost a trackless wilderness, there came a stalwart young man of more than ordinary intelligence, and not afraid of work, with a sweet-faced bride, who seemed ever ready to do her part in making their modest home the Heaven such a home should be. No home was more neat, and no one was more welcome at the social functions of the place than these, and the future seemed as bright as the clearest day in June, with its brightness of the forest, and fragrance of flowers, but a little cloud was discovered in their horizon, black as the smoke of hell, and more to be feared. The demon of strong drink had fastened his fangs in the heart of the husband and father, and steadily wrapped him in his deadly coils despite the efforts and prayers of the yet beautiful wife. As month by month and year by year he sank from the high estate of manhood, which was his birthright, losing all self respect, all love of family and home, all sense of honor, and consorting with all that was low and vile, yet the loving wife clung to him with a love which to her was a "sweet idolatry, enslaving all the soul," hoping against hope, until hope was dead, home was deserted, friends and society had cast them off, when in deep despair, yielding to his influence and surroundings, she was yet slowly but surely drawn with him in his downward way into the whirlpool of destruction.

The years that followed are filled with a sad story of debauchery and social ostracism, of times with actual suffering and want, changing the young, and strong and fair to prematurely gaunt old age, with violence written everywhere, and with disease battling for the life blood of the once beautiful wife and mother, until last week, with disease came death into their quagmire home, giving to her successor of sorrow and suffering. Kind hands of christian neighbors prepared the body for the grave, and left it with the husband, who, instead of reverent watchfulness, which was the least he should have done, left it alone to procure for himself the drink which had proved to him damnation, returning in the night, and in some way setting fire to their house, from which he was barely rescued with his life, while the body which he should have guarded was nearly consumed.

As her new-made grave is covered with the pure white snow, so let her memory be covered with the white mantle of charity, and believe that He who knoweth the heart, will say, "More sinned against than sinning." Believe that the spirit so bruised and broken, is again clothed in the white robes of the purity of youth, which were torn from her, not cast aside, and let the story of these lives be a lesson, teaching all who know or hear it, to abstain from the curse that ruins homes, debauches manhood and womanhood, and blot out the liberty of love, which is God.

"Shall I do—  
Who have not known temptation,  
Wear the crown  
Deeded to those  
Who battled, even if they fell,  
Who knew  
And chose  
The good, and strove  
To conquer for its sake?  
When they are vanquished,  
Shall we heap  
Reproaches on them—  
Shall we say,  
'See, they were sinful,  
Let them die—  
Bind not their wounds,  
They have offended God?'  
O Pharisees!"

Working Overtime: Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work night and day, curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, Sick Headache and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25 cts at Fournier's drug store.

A gentleman named Matton, from Toledo, was in town yesterday, looking for his sixteen year old daughter, who had been inveigled away from that city. He had traced her to Beaver Creek, where she had relatives, and went after her to take her home.

## Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, how ever good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

I am going west as soon as my house is sold, a new nine room house with good cellar, good barn and henory, and ten acres of land. It is going cheap, and is one of the most desirable locations in the village. A. E. NEWMAN.

## Had to Conquer or Die.

"I was just about gone," writes Mrs. Rosa Richardson, of Laurel Springs, N. C., "I had Consumption so bad that the best doctors said that I could not live more than a month, but I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by using seven bottles, and am now stout and well." It's an unrivaled life-saver in Consumption, Pneumonia, La Grippe and Bronchitis; infallible for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Group or Whooping Cough. Guaranteed bottles 50 c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

## South Branch Items.

Why is it that it takes a certain school teacher ten minutes to walk to and from school, and when she is going from a dance it takes an hour and a half to walk the same distance?

Paul Schmidt and Charley Scott spent Sunday with Marshal Richardson.

Two certain young men were out for a cutter ride with a fly-team, and they ran into the corner of J. Corwin's fence, tipped the young men out, and broke the cutter. The last seen of them they were going down the road, one drawing the team and the other the cutter. For further particulars and information ask Tom and George about it.

Tom King, of Gaylord, visited friends in this vicinity, last Saturday and Monday.

F. P. Richardson is able to do some light work.

Making Oak and Cedar ties is the order of the day in Richardsonville and vicinity.

Miss Ruth Richardson, of Lansing, is visiting her father.

Miss Nellie Corwin returned to her home, last Sunday.

Mrs. I. H. Richardson and Miss Etta Nowlan visited at George Pearls' in Richfield, Sunday.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felons, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions, Inflammation, Piles. Cures guaranteed. Only 25 cts, at Fournier's drug store.

C. C. WESCOTT  
DENTIST.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.  
Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.  
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

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# Going out of Business

Another Bunch of Rare Bargains, well worthy of your inspection.

These are but a few of the great values we have in store for you. A call at our store will satisfy the most critical and economical buyers that we offer remarkable values not to be found elsewhere.

## The Corhartt Brands



"THIS IS THE TICKET."

Of working clothing are made under the best of conditions, by the best paid labor, stronger, larger and better than other brands, and for these reasons are worn by honorable men. We have reduced prices on these goods so that it will pay you to wear the Corhartt Brand.

You can save from \$2.00 to \$5.00 on every Suit or Overcoat, bought of us, and get the latest style.

## Great Values

1 bale of heavy Unbleached Cotton, 7c quality, at 5c per yard.  
1 case of White Shaker Flannel, 6c quality, at 4c per yard.

One lot of Ladies Wrappers, made of good quality dark prints, \$1.00 value, at 73c.

Ladies' \$5.00 Dress Skirts reduced to 3.85. These are of newest styles.

Ladies' \$4.00 Dress Skirts at 3.15, trimmed with braid and silk. Same reductions on all our Skirts.

Ladies dark Flannel Under-Shirts 50c quality, at 23c.

Big Bargains in Woolen Blankets, Comforters, Woolen Hosiery. Call and examine the bargains.

## Great Bargains in Corsets.

One lot of 50c Corsets, sizes 19 to 30, in drab, to close out, at 33c.

All styles of \$1.00 Corsets including the

Royal Worcester straight front armor side F.P. Corsets, Jackson.

Waists, all reduced to 89c, sizes 18 to 33.

One case of Ladies' Jersey ribbed Vests, full size fleeced lined, at 12c per garment.



Special Low Prices on every article in our big store. Call and be convinced.

# Blumenthal & Baumgart, Grayling, Mich.

The One Price for All Store. Advertisers of Facts.

## WE SELL

Palacine Oil.

Compradour Teas.

Royal Tiger Coffees.

Fancy Canned Goods.

Flour, Hay and Feed.

BATES & CO.

Don't Be Fooled!

Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA

Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

INCORPORATED 1888

The Century

MAGAZINE

"The Leading Periodical of the World"

Will make 1901

"A Year of Humor."

Contributors to the Year of Humor.

"Mark Twain," E. P. Dunne, "Mr. Dooley," Joel C. Harris, "Uncle Remus," E. W. Townsend, "Chimble Fadden," George Ade, R. McEnery Stuart, Whitecomb Riley, P. L. Dunbar, G. Lett Burgess, E. R. Stockton, Tudor Jenks, E. Parker Butler, Carolyn Wells, H. S. Edwards, C. Bailey Fernald, C. Batell Loomis, Oliver Herford, Elliott Flower, A. Bigelow Paine, Beatrice Herford.

Reminiscences and Portraits of "Petroleum Naby," "Josh Billings," "Mark Twain," John G. Saxe, "Mrs. Partington," Miles O'Reilly, "Hans Breitman," "Artemus Ward," "Orpheus C. Kerr," "Bill Nye," E. R. Stockton, D. G. Mitchell, H. C. Bunner, "Sam Slick," Eugene Field, R. Grant White, Capt. G. H. Derby, "John Phoenix," Wendell Holmes, M. Thomson, "Q. K. Philander," Doesticks, P. B. Bret Harte.

The West, Illustrated by Remington.

Interesting papers on Social Life in New York.

Personal Articles on Pres. McKinley and Roosevelt.

A great year of the greatest American Magazines begun in November 1901, first issue of the new volume. Any reader of this advertisement will receive a copy of a beautiful booklet printed in six colors, giving full plans of the CENTURY in 1902, by addressing at once

The Century Company, Union Square, New York

WANTED—Salesmen, to sell a choice line of nursery stock. Steady work and extra inducements to the right person. All stock guaranteed. Write now for terms, and secure a good situation for the fall and winter. Address The Hawks Nursery Company, Milwaukee, Wis. oct17-4m

## IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

The man who whispers down a well, About the goods he has to sell, Will never reap the golden dollars, Like one who climbs a tree and hollers.

We are not up a tree, but we want everyone to know, that our enlarged portraits are the finest in the country. Our stock of Frames is complete. First class photography a specialty. Amateur Supplies for sale.

## OUR Great Reduction SALE!

As the Holidays are over we sell all our Silk, Satin and Woolen Shirt Waists at greatly reduced prices.

We have just received a large line of Men's and Children's Clothing. Our Selt Shoes are known the world over as the best. Try them, they will make your feet glad.

We have Sheetlandless in either Columbia Fishers or Mueller's Brand. Give us a call.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

One Price Store.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.

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O. PALMER.



## PRESIDENT OF CUBA.

SENOR PALMA WAS CHIEF EXECUTIVE 24 YEARS AGO.

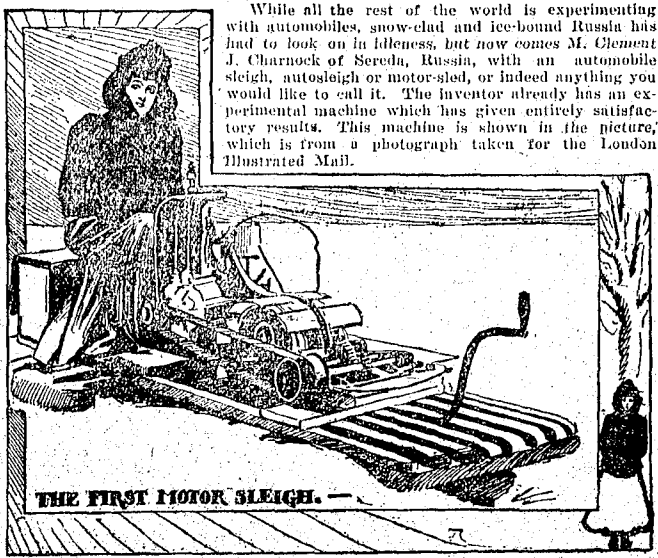
In the Ten Years' War He Was Captured and Taken in Chains to Spain—Outlines the Policy of His Administration.

The first President of free Cuba, Tomas Estrada Palma, is a man of remarkable character and when he returns to Cuba, to be inaugurated on May 1, he will see his native land for the first time in twenty-four years. When he left it he was in chains and Cuba was being ground under the iron heel of Spain. Now his country is free and he returns to accept the administration of the highest office within the gift of his people.

Senor Palma was born in Bayamo and was educated in Spain. He was there when the war of 1895 broke out and immediately returned to Cuba to take part in it, and was elected President of the republic, which the patriots proclaimed. Unfortunately he was captured and was confined at first in Morro Castle. Later he was taken in chains to Spain and was imprisoned in a castle at Catalonia, near Barcelona. When peace was restored, after the revolution had been crushed out, Palma was released, but was refused the privilege of returning to Cuba unless he would take an oath never to bear arms against Spain. This he refused. He told the Spaniards that he was President of Cuba, placed in that position by his countrymen, and that he would never prove false to that trust or the national aspirations of the Cubans. "I will not return to Cuba to fight against you," he said, "for I shall never return to that country until it is free."

His words had the nature of a prophecy. His after years were spent in loyal service to Cuba and now the revolutionary President of a quarter of a century ago goes back to his native land the elected President of a constitutional republic.

## NOW COMES RUSSIA WITH AN AUTOMOBILE SLEIGH



THE FIRST MOTOR SLEIGH.

While all the rest of the world is experimenting with automobiles, snow-clad and ice-bound Russia has had to look on in idleness, but now comes M. Clement J. Charnock of Serech, Russia, with an automobile sleigh, auto-sleigh or motor-sleigh, or indeed anything you would like to call it. The inventor already has an experimental machine which has given entirely satisfactory results. This machine is shown in the picture, which is from a photograph taken for the London Illustrated Mail.

The motor-sleigh runs on three broad runners, which have sharp shoes, two of these runners are at the back of the machine and one in front, the front one being movable, is used in steering. The motive power is steam generated by gasoline, and the power is transmitted to a large cylinder which is shod with flat steel plates, having sharp edges bent down, so that as the plate rests flat upon the snow, its sharpened edge grips the snow or ice surface, taking up just enough of the sled's weight to keep the plate from slipping.

The picture does not show the driver's seat, which is immediately in front of the big cylinder, and from whence he manipulates his engine and also steers with the tiller, which is shown. The little vehicle is fitted with a whistle and as it glides about over the snow it is an object of never ending wonder to the Russian peasants. Charnock is now building a larger machine.

The fields of Cuba will be desolated and the sugar mills will be ruined just as thoroughly as they were by the Spanish juggernauts. Cuba sends great quantities of unrefined sugar to the United States, and it is prepared to send more, but upon every 100 pounds of that sugar it now pays \$1.685, a tax which is almost prohibitive. It leaves no profit to the producer, and it is of no benefit to the consumer in this country.

As to my internal policy I shall endeavor to follow the high example that has been set by the provisional government maintained by the Americans. It is my earnest desire that a high wall shall be placed between the past and the present. I would have inaugurated a new era for the Cuban republic, into which shall be brought no part of the unhappy struggles of the past.

Why American Jockeys Excel. They Begin Riding in Early Boyhood—Our Polo Players.

George Morgan, the veteran who came over from the Pacific Slope in the '70s and rode in James Gordon Bennett's original polo team, with a record as an equestrian that made him an acquisition, is prevented by his paralytic leg from riding any more, but he watches the sport with much interest.

"The trouble," says he, "is that most of our riding men commenced to ride after they had attained their majority. Now run over the list and see if this is not so. The reason the American jockeys astonish the world is that they commenced to ride in early boyhood, are, so to speak, to the manner born. This is especially the case with the negro jockeys, who are the most daring and reckless. The riding of our jockeys simply paralyzes the English, who, accustomed to starting by drawing places, wonder at the skill and daring of our jockeys in cutting in and taking the lead in imminent danger of being cut down in the crush and rush, unless, indeed, their horse responds to the demands on him.

"Now, our gentlemen riders, with few exceptions, do not commence riding until young men, and the result is that while they are daring and courageous they lack experience and training. There never was a more reckless rider than Mr. Bennett, who, though he commenced late in life, was a skillful and daring rider through constant practice and bravery by nature.

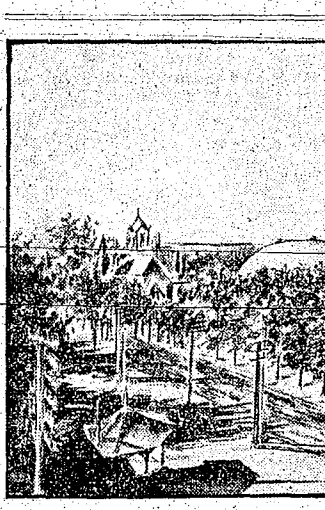
## POLYGAMY THE BAIT.

WITH THIS THE MORMONS MAKE CATCHES IN THE WEST.

Missionaries of the Latter-Day Saints Said to Be Preaching the Plural Marriage Gospel of Joseph Smith—Two Thousand Proselytes at Work.

Missionaries of the Mormon Church have for some time been unusually active in several of the Western States. Most of them look and act like farmers and act like farmers' sons turned into preachers without much preparation than a thorough knowledge of the Mormon Bible, and the farming regions have been selected as the fields of operation. They urge the people to emigrate to Utah and Idaho. Formerly

merely sought converts, and were careful to insist that polygamy was no longer a doctrine of the church. They generally traveled in pairs and went from house to house, quietly pushing the work of convincing men and women that the Latter-Day Church offered a simpler and nobler plan of salvation and better than the other denominations. They admitted that the old leaders had practiced polygamy and that while they were obeying the letter of the law in that they lived with but one wife they were not shirking the duty of support to the others still alive. In their crusade they were aided by the general belief that the church had submitted to the inevitable and had banished polygamy. They held public meetings also and openly sought for



TEMPLE SQUARE, SALT LAKE CITY.

converts. That they were successful, was proved by the number of congregations they organized in various parts of Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa. The campaign now being prosecuted is a masked one. It is no longer insisted on that polygamy has been banished from the church. In a covert way it is stated that they are now seeking converts to the church because polygamy is possible in Utah and Idaho, where the Mormons are the dominant power in politics. One of these missionaries is quoted as having said recently in talk with prospective converts that the true Mormons have never relinquished their polygamous beliefs and that he expected to secure many converts, and that in a church governed and run as a business organization a plurality of wives is not only not a burden, but a distinct help to worldly prosperity. These arguments, confined as they are to the less educated part of the population, have been



BRIGHAM YOUNG.

bearing fruit, and it is said that soon there will be a considerable immigration to the two States named. These missionaries have been quoting leaders of the church as saying that the law of plural marriage is God-given, and that no Mormon need fear man-made laws. They are also accused of tempting their prospective converts with a picture of Mormon supremacy in the future by reason of the fact that plurality of wives means larger families, and that as the average non-Mormon family numbers no more than three children, in time the whole earth will be filled by the true believers. They seek to prove that in ancient days according to both their Bible and that of the Christian Church, polygamy was not regarded as a sin.

In fact, these missionaries are preaching the old gospel according to Joseph Smith, but with more cunning and diplomacy. It is recognized that the Mormon Church holds the balance of political power in Wyoming, Nevada and Idaho, which means that its very practical leaders and it easy to secure immunity from arrest and prosecution, to those Mormons who discreetly decide to continue their old practices. Even in the most lax cases of violation of the anti-polygamy law, only nominal fines are assessed, and most of the offenders immediately return to their wives.

Rev. Mr. Hilywhite, who has been in charge of the Nebraska propaganda, says that the church has now 2,000 earnest and active missionaries at work in the United States. This includes those in charge of churches.

It has been found difficult to secure much of a foothold in the States east of the Mississippi, because of the greater prejudice that exists against anything that bears the name of Mormon. The policy of the apostles who have charge of all civil and religious matters in one part of the country, and when converts are secured in the East every inducement is held out to them to settle in Utah, Nevada, Idaho or Wyoming. More recently the apostles have given orders to extend their domain a little further to the East, to include Colorado, New Mexico and later it is presumed, Kansas and Nebraska.

The anti-polygamists declare that the present missionary movement is intended, in part, to create a public sentiment that will not retard the Mormon Church's growth, while at the same time effort is being made to gain a membership that will in the future make it impossible ever to prohibit polygamy by amendment to the Federal Constitution.

ARE SLAVES TO CAMPHOR. New York Women Have Taken to a New Drug Habit. Women far more readily than men fall into the drug habit. It is estimated by medical journals of repute that there are four times more women than men addicted to the morphia and cocaine habits. The cause is, probably, that physicians too often prescribe these drugs to alleviate the sufferings to which their finer nervous organization renders them subject.

It is now learned from Eastern physicians that women have of late become addicted to the camphor habit. The motive is the improvement of the complexion and the means adopted is camphor eating. The number of camphor eaters among the well-to-do classes in this and other cities would, it is said, cause a sensation if known. Of course the practice is carried on secretly as far as possible. The idea seems to prevail that this

gum, taken in small and regular doses, gives a peculiar clear creaminess of complexion, and scores of young women buy it for this purpose. The habit, is, moreover, very difficult to cast off, for camphor produces a mild form of exhilaration, and stupefaction and in many instances where very large doses have been swallowed the habit has become a sort of slavery.

Camphor eaters all have a dreamy, dazed and very listless air and in most of them there is an ever-present longing to sleep, or at least to rest. Extreme weakness generally follows the taking of regular doses and cases have been seen where it has been almost difficult to tell the effects from those of alcohol. As to the complexion, if a ghastly pallor be an improvement camphor certainly produces it.

Glad When the End Came. A Milwaukee divine tells this story on himself: In a celebrated Eastern theological seminary it is or was the practice of the faculty to require the students to take turns in delivering sermons, a custom, by the way, to which, as a rule, the young aspirants for ecclesiastical honors did not take kindly. Among those who attended the school was a young man who now occupies the pulpit of a well-known Methodist church on the East Side, who, however, formed an exception to the rule above mentioned.

In the course of time it came his turn to speak. He prepared his discourse with great care, and when Sunday arrived he acquitted himself handsomely, everyone present listening to his words with marked attention. At the conclusion of his remarks one of the professors mounted the rostrum and announced the hymn: "Hallelujah, 'tis done." Milwaukee Sentinel.

Reconstruction of the Face. Thanks to modern surgery no one need be hopelessly ugly nowadays. All manner of changes are made in the personal appearance. The bare lip and distorted mouth are treated scientifically, and the face is restored to its normal condition and even greatly improved by the operations which these specialists render necessary. Crooked noses are straightened, and ears that extend out from the head are skillfully put to rights with the most astonishingly gratifying results. Flat, humped, or depressed noses are made symmetrical and even beautiful. Of course, the treatment is more successful upon the young than when undertaken with those who have reached maturity, but even late in life it is quite worth while to have some of one's blemishes removed and to present to the world as good an appearance as possible.

## SCHLEY IN THE WEST.

Admiral and His Wife Received with Enthusiasm in Chicago.

Admiral and Mrs. Schley started Friday on their western tour. They reached Chicago Saturday morning. The train had barely stopped when the admiral appeared on the front platform and started a cheer that was taken up by the crush of humanity that was awaiting the admiral's coming. To those who were so fortunate as to gain entrance to the depot he smiled and bowed repeatedly.

A storm of cheers took him off his feet, and for a few seconds he was all at sea. But he quickly regained his composure when his eyes fell on the naval guard of honor composed of veterans of the Civil War, some of whom fought with Schley. The old salts saluted gravely and the admiral responded in kind, but there was that indefinable something about his face that showed that while he appreciated the heartiness in general of the greeting, the sight of these gray-haired men, lined up to do him honor, was more to him than all the cheering.

Admiral Schley also was touched by the reception accorded him by the school children. Thousands of little boys and girls stood in the depot and waved tiny flags while they shouted welcome in childish treble. The admiral deviated from his course towards the dignitaries of the city who were awaiting him, to pat the cheeks of the little girls nearest him. One child seized his hand and shook it. She was favored with a fatherly caress. He was then escorted to the waiting room, where Alderman Fowler, as representative of the Council, presented the admiral with a copy of resolutions, and Mayor Harrison extended to him Chicago's greeting.

Accompanied by committees from the Hamilton and other clubs, the admiral was driven to the Auditorium Annex. Bands of music, companies of army veterans and naval militia followed his carriage. Two bodyguards of detectives that always protected the late President McKinley rode and walked before and behind the carriage.

COLD WAVE AND SNOW. Severe Storm and Zero Weather Descended Upon the Country. Cold weather settled over the States of the central West Sunday and the open winter froze shut. Through the Northern States high winds and heavy snow preceded the cold wave, in many parts of the district amounting to a blizzard. Through Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Missouri the cold was accompanied by snow and much suffering resulted.

The range cattle in Nebraska, western Kansas and Oklahoma suffered severely and many are dying. The long period of extraordinarily mild weather took them far from shelter and measures for their protection were in some extent neglected. The winter wheat in this section was damaged, as there was insufficient snow covering.

The severe cold which had been dwelling for days in the Dakotas, Montana and Northwestern States, swooped down upon Chicago Sunday. In eighteen hours, from 9 in the morning to midnight, the mercury took a tumble of approximately 35 degrees, making a temperature below the zero mark. From that time on to early Monday morning it fell more steadily. With the severe cold came a high wind from the Northwest.

Reports from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Michigan and Wisconsin tell of almost deplorable conditions. The weather for several days has been the severest known to many parts this winter. Cattle on the western ranges are suffering and the losses to their owners are expected to be unusually large. Gravel P. Locke, aged 13, son of S. Locke, a stockman and broker of Huntington, Ore., was frozen to death in the blizzard. His horse refused to face the storm, and young Locke started to travel the remaining distance to his father's ranch on foot. He had gone only a short distance when the cold snap struck him in the snow. His body was found by a searching party.

A glance at the following table shows how the cities suffered from cold: O'Appelle, 28; Valentine, 24; William, 20; 18; St. Paul, 18; 16; 14; 12; 10; 8; 6; 4; 2; 0; -2; -4; -6; -8; -10; -12; -14; -16; -18; -20; -22; -24; -26; -28; -30; -32; -34; -36; -38; -40; -42; -44; -46; -48; -50; -52; -54; -56; -58; -60; -62; -64; -66; -68; -70; -72; -74; -76; -78; -80; -82; -84; -86; -88; -90; -92; -94; -96; -98; -100.

DELEGATE DENNIS T. FLYNN. Oklahoma's Able and Popular Representative at Washington. Should the project to make Oklahoma a State prove successful, it is not improbable that one of the first Senators of the new State will be Dennis T. Flynn, who has long been the territorial delegate to Congress and who is pushing the bill for statehood with great vigor and enthusiasm. Oklahoma has no more loyal son within her borders and no more brilliant citizen. His native town is Phoenixville, Pa., but when he was 2 years old he (the family moved to Buffalo and there he lived until 1880. Then he went to Iowa and established the Riverside Lead. The next year he went to Kansas, Kan., where he established the Kiowa Herald, practiced law, became city attorney and was appointed postmaster. When Oklahoma was opened Flynn was one of the "boomers." President Harrison made him postmaster of Guthrie. In 1892 he was elected delegate to Congress and that year he has since held, being one of the most popular and clever young statesmen at Washington.

## BOSS CROKER'S SUCCESSOR AS HEAD OF TAMMANY.



Lewis Nixon, who became the leader of Tammany by his election as chairman of the finance committee of Tammany Hall, is a naval constructor, noted as the designer of the Oregon while he was in the government's service. He is a graduate of Annapolis and was one of the honor students sent abroad to study naval construction in 1882. In the navy he rose to lieutenant, when he resigned. He is owner of the Crescent shipyard at Elizabethport, N. J. He joined Tammany ten years ago, ran for Alderman once, and being defeated, declined further nominations. At the Kansas City convention in 1900 Croker wanted to run him as New York's candidate for Vice-President, and last year he was one of the men talked-of for the Tammany nomination for Mayor, which finally went to Sheppard. Mr. Nixon is 40 years old.

VIRUS FOR THOUSANDS. Health Officers Vaccinate Entire Population of East Boston. Within twenty-four hours the entire population of East Boston bared its left arms to the inspection of or operation by physicians with vaccine virus, and the authority of the board of health to compel its use. Every inhabitant of Kneeland Island, as the section is locally known, who could not show a comparatively recent vaccination scar, was compelled to submit to inoculation, and when the doctors quit work they counted up and found they had vaccinated more than 15,000 persons. This is probably the world's record for such an event.

The sensational stories sent out from Appleton, Wis., regarding the condition in that city from smallpox are not wholly justified by the facts, a Milwaukee dispatch says. It was reported that the disease had made its appearance in the family of Dr. Rodermund, who gained considerable notoriety last year by his actions in trying to maintain his theory that smallpox is not a contagious disease. This is not true. There is a case of scarlet fever of a mild type in the family and it was this which gave rise to the rumor.

There are several cases of cases of smallpox in and about Appleton; but in this regard the city is in no worse condition than a number of others in the northern part of the State.

At Kokomo, Ind., a mob gathered at the home of William Somers at Greentown, stoned and threatened to burn the building unless Isaac Murphy, a snailbox suspect in Somers' charge, immediately left town. The crowd poked under the door a white cap notice signed "vigilance committee," and containing a threat to hang Murphy to the nearest tree. Murphy had been captured Friday night after a 200-mile chase, pursued by officers from a dozen towns, and had been taken in by Somers' men. Upon the mob's appearance Somers fired on them. The mob bombarded the house with rocks until officers appeared.

Within a short time Lake Erie will award a coupon of 1,000 box cars. A bill to license ticket scalpers has been introduced in the New York Legislature. The Washburn has begun operating trains over its new Toledo line from Montpelier to Toledo. It is said the Lake Erie will appropriate for improvements an aggregate of \$8,000,000, with a possible addition of \$4,000,000.

William A. Russell has been appointed city passenger agent of the Illinois Central in St. Louis in place of William E. Bryan, resigned. The new Toledo Belt Line is almost completed, and consists of about thirty miles of main line and several branches that run into the city. The Choctaw company has signed a contract with the citizens of Guthrie, Ok., to build to that city at once from Harshorn, a distance of 140 miles. The Illinois Central Railroad Company has secured control of the bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha, and all the tracks of the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Company.

Officials of the Alton road believe that the establishment of its fast train service between Chicago and Kansas City will secure for it a much larger share of west-bound travel. Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) for the second week of January show an increase of \$151,127 over the corresponding week of last year. Reports filed by the New York board of railroad commissioners show gross earnings of New York railroads for the year ended Dec. 31 at \$276,076,101, as compared with \$247,087,770 preceding year. New terminals to cost not less than \$1,500,000, a new depot to cost \$300,000 and an immense steel viaduct to cost several million dollars are to be built by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern at Seattle.

Records of wrecks in the United States during December show that approximately 122 locomotives, 1,123 freight cars and twenty-one passenger cars were destroyed or so badly damaged that they will have to be rebuilt. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern road, is reported to be reaching out for the fleet of government transports lying between the Orient and San Francisco. This would give Mr. Hill's interest, practically a monopoly of the shipping of the Pacific coast. The Louisville and Nashville, the Southern Railway and other roads of the South are moving cotton on flat cars—something the railroads have not resorted to for twenty years. This is due to the great scarcity of freight cars. The railroads prefer now to move cotton on flat cars, as it exonerates the insurance.



PRESIDENT TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.

A few years after his release in Spain he came to the United States and opened an institute for boys at Central Valley, Orange County, New York. When the last revolt against Spain took place Palma became the head of the Cuban junta and to him was due in great part the raising of the funds for the prosecution of that struggle.

President Palma's Policy. Naturally the attitude of President Palma on the relations between the United States and Cuba is one that should interest Americans and this attitude he explained the other day in an extended newspaper interview.

"My policy," he said, "will be to maintain as strongly as possible the good relations that now exist between the people of Cuba and those of the United States; to develop the natural resources of Cuba and to provide work of some sort for every able bodied Cuban.

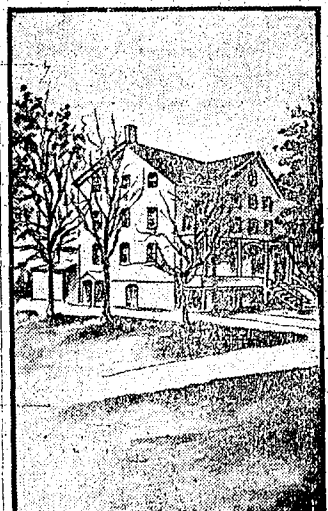
"Close relations must be maintained between the two countries, for the reason that this is our natural market, and in a limited way, Cuba is the market for American goods. I am fully convinced that we can make reciprocal arrangements that will be of benefit to both, though it would be folly to deny that the burden of obligation will rest upon my country.

"I abhor politics, and I believe that Cuba will be happier and more prosperous if political intrigues are abandoned. The base and the groundwork of permanent peace is employment for all. Employment means prosperity, and at the present time prosperity is more necessary to Cuba than to any other country. I will try all that I can to develop agricultural interests, as in that direction lies our best hope.

"We need great economy. There will be no ostentatious government. Every employee must work for his country with the same unselfishness that was displayed during the days of the revolution. Vanity must be cast aside, and with no idea of self-benefit, all must labor for the cause of country.

"While we must have this market, I realize that we cannot expect to send our products into the United States to compete in the open market with the home products. I will ask, with every expectation of the request being granted, that a reasonable reduction shall be made in the duty on sugar and tobacco, the two staples of Cuban agriculture.

"If this reduction is granted the prosperity of Cuba will be immediate and great. If it is denied it will mean ruin. There will be \$500,000,000 employed in the sugar and tobacco industries, all of which will be lost if the American door



PRESIDENT PALMA'S RESIDENCE.

United States must take under serious consideration.

"American blood was shed and American wealth was spent by the million that Cuba might be free. But that country is not independent that has not prosperity. Lasting freedom is secured by prosperity and in Cuba peace depends upon that condition. "There is a moral obligation still resting upon the United States. This great country should help in establishing peace and order and prosperity in Cuba; it must do so before its work is complete. In that way it will conclude the most magnificent undertaking a nation ever imposed upon itself. "The first task, that of taking upon itself the battles of a weaker people, was not greater nor of more import-







## MOTHER.

My Virginia Woodcock Cloud.  
Often, when some great deed is tried  
Of men who fought and won their  
name.  
While all the hand clings with some  
name  
Or other.

I think me of one warfare long.  
Of March's water, bitter, strong.  
Of sword and fire that pierced the  
heart.  
Of all the dumb, muffled part.  
And say, with eyes grown misty, wet  
(Love's vision, that cannot forget—  
"All heroes are not counted yet—  
There's Mother."  
—Ladies' Home Journal.

## A STORY OF 1780.

O, saw ye not fair Inez,  
She has gone into the west  
To dangle when the sun is down  
And rob the world of rest?  
—Head.

It was near the close of an autumn  
day in the year 1780 that two horse-  
men, wearing the uniform of British  
officers, rode up Queen street, now  
Pearl street, at a lively pace, and  
stopped at a mansion on Franklin square,  
then the most fashionable quarter of  
New York. The British army, under  
Sir Henry Clinton, occupied the city.  
Directly north, in Westchester, and  
further up the Hudson, the Continental  
forces were encamped, and col-  
lisions between detachments of both  
armies were of frequent occurrence.

"Colonel," said the elder of the  
two men, who stood on the door-  
step of the house, "I'll wager a good  
step of the house, 'twill be a shilling  
that Inez refuses you."

"Done!" exclaimed the other. "If  
Sir Henry Clinton holds his powers  
of insinuation and fascination as cheap  
as that—well, I'm surprised, that's  
all."

"No offense meant, colonel," laughed  
the man addressed as Sir Henry Clin-  
ton, whom it was, "I know that Col.  
Melrose used to be, and, in fact, is  
yet, absolutely irresistible among the  
ladies; but that boggery Yankee cap-  
tain seems to be in favor alone with  
all others with Inez Henley."

"Hang the half-starved rebel. He  
does seem to have some influence,  
but, with later families on my side,  
the siege will be of short duration,"  
answered the colonel half petulantly,  
half facetiously. By this time the  
door was opened by a servant, and  
the gentlemen proceeded to the draw-  
ing room, where the family were gath-  
ered.

William Henley, the owner of the  
mansion, was one of those vacillating  
characters, then prevalent, in our  
land, who favored neither side in the  
great struggle for American auto-  
nomy; but who resorted to machiav-  
elian tactics in perfect con-  
sonance with his inability to carry  
war with both sides. When Capt.  
Prentiss of the Continental army  
came to woo his daughter Mr. Hen-  
ley looked upon the suit with favor,  
and invariably expressed a desire to  
see the American arms crowned with  
success.

When the distinguished visitors en-  
tered the drawing-room they were re-  
ceived with becoming courtesy by the  
family. It was an event of unusual  
occurrence for Sir Henry to visit the  
Henley household, and the visitors were  
always appreciated. On such occasions  
the master of the house was profuse  
in his loyal assertions. Sir Hen-  
ry bowed to Inez in the most ap-  
proved London drawing-room style.  
She advanced with queenly mien, and  
extending her hand, said: "Sir Henry,  
it is always an unalloyed pleasure to  
see you."

"Thanks, Miss Inez, it is, I can as-  
sure you, no less a boon to me to have  
the privilege of visiting a house where  
beauty and hospitality reign supreme."

"Come, Sir Henry," broke in the  
host, who was a clever tactician in  
such matters. "Let Inez entertain the  
Colonel while we retire to the library  
and enjoy a pipe."

"As the commandant left the room  
he whispered to Colonel Melrose:  
"Every success, Colonel, and remem-  
ber our bet."

When her father and his guest left  
the room Inez Henley bowed to Col-  
onel Melrose and resumed her seat on  
a divan, from which she arose to re-  
ceive her guests. In her bearing  
toward the Colonel a close observer  
might have detected a trace of frigid-  
ity. This man, of all other, her father  
had set his heart on her marrying.  
Rich, handsome and powerful, he was  
certainly a desirable acquisition to the  
family of any gentleman of the col-  
onies. But it was the old, old story,  
the heart of Inez Henley was an-  
other's. Her sympathies, though  
never openly expressed, were with her  
struggling countrymen, and one of  
their number, Captain Prentiss, was  
her accepted suitor.

Her extreme beauty, of face and  
form rendered her an object of adora-  
tion among the officers of his  
Majesty's service, who made her  
father's house a favorite place for  
recreation. She was a pronounced  
brunette, tall and willowy. Her grace-  
ful head was covered with a profusion  
of ebony ringlets, that fell around  
a face as fair as ever filled the imagi-  
nation of a poet or a painter. Her eyes  
were dark and lustrous, and were  
fringed by luxuriant dark lashes. A  
poet in a moment of transcendent fer-  
vor would have said that her simple  
motions might have been set to music,  
and to no music more exquisite or  
ravishing than the ones of her own  
voice.

Colonel Melrose looked at her for  
a brief period as if in deep reflection.  
Then, taking her hand in his, he said:  
"Inez, I have spoken to your father  
since our last meeting, and I have  
his entire approbation. Do you still  
refuse to listen to me?"

are the most beautiful of women,"  
exclaimed the young man, his eyes  
alight with the passion that controlled  
his being. "Come with me to Eng-  
land, Inez, as my wife," he resumed,  
"and don't bother with this rebel cap-  
tain, who is base enough to take up  
arms against his King, and who must  
eventually be hung, like the traitor  
that he is."

"God forbid, Col. Melrose, that any  
brave man, who fights for what he  
deems right should ever meet with  
such a fate."

"There is no semblance of right on  
his side," continued the officer, "and  
the vile traitors have just hung the  
brave Andre, for which they will have  
to pay dearly."

"The eyes of the girl flashed for a  
moment with a strange fire, and a half  
suppressed expression rose to her  
lips; when suddenly recollecting her-  
self she choked down her resentment  
for prudential reasons.

"Col. Melrose," she at length said  
with affected composure, "you are al-  
ways welcome to share our hospitality,  
but those scenes must be as distaste-  
ful to you as they are to me, my  
father's approval to the contrary not-  
withstanding."

"With which remarks she left the  
room and joined her father, the dis-  
comfited Colonel following.

A few days subsequent to the events  
just related Mr. Henley, as was his  
wont of late, upbraided his daughter  
in a mild yet firm tone for persisting  
in refusing Col. Melrose.

"My dear child," he said, after a  
long conversation, "my future hap-  
piness depends on your accepting the  
proposal of Col. Melrose. He is rich  
and I am not so well off as to preclude  
the possibility of some day being poor.  
Besides, the King's sovereignty over  
the country will be restored in time,  
and Captain Prentiss will be poor and  
may be an exile."

The conversation was interrupted at  
this point by the appearance of a ser-  
vant bearing a note. Mr. Henley soon  
discovered that the message was from  
his wife, who was away for her health  
in company with a younger son and  
daughter. He read, among other  
things, that a rumor was current that  
Captain Prentiss was killed in an en-  
gagement on the Hudson. A moan  
escaped from the lips of the girl as  
she heard this. With a desperate ef-  
fort at self-command, she attempted  
to speak to her father. The latter,  
noticing the alarming pallor of her  
visage, threw the note aside and led  
her to her own chamber and summon-  
ed assistance. For weeks and months  
the poor girl lived in the belief that  
her lover's death was false. But at  
last reports which seemed to be au-  
thentic confirmed the intelligence.

Colonel Melrose renewed his atten-  
tions with redoubled vigor upon hear-  
ing the news. He had been hard-  
ly used to the assistance of her  
husband and enlisted in the cause of  
the colonel. The poor girl was at  
length prevailed upon to look upon the  
attentions of the officer favorably,  
or at least to seem so. When the early  
days of the spring came she consented  
to wed Colonel Melrose in obedience  
to the wishes of her parents. A day  
was set for the nuptials and Sir Henry  
Clinton consented to act as best man  
for his friend the Colonel.

When the wedding day came about  
the Hayley mansion and the wide  
grounds (the present location of  
Cherry Hill) presented a gay appear-  
ance. Groups of gallant men in bright  
red, accompanied by beautiful ladies,  
flitted to and fro. It is safe to say  
Cherry Hill never saw such a distin-  
guished group since. At length the  
hour for the ceremony arrived, and  
the couple took their stand by the  
sturdy minister of the gospel.

"I have anyone present, who ob-  
jects to Col. Lionel Melrose of his  
Majesty's Ninetieth Regiment of  
foot and Inez Henley being made man  
and wife?" asked the divine, in a  
clear, resonant voice.

"I do, I object!" shouted a de-  
crepit old man, who pushed the guests  
aside and stood before the couple.  
"Col. Melrose, your wife has just ar-  
rived from England, and is within 20  
miles of this house," continued the  
stranger, and before the guests re-  
covered from their astonishment he  
was gone.

"It is a lie, a foul lie!" vociferated  
the expectant bridegroom, who seemed  
transfixed with horror and astonish-  
ment; "go on with the ceremony."

"My dear sir, under the present cir-  
cumstances it is impossible," expostu-  
lated the minister. "This mystery, I  
hope, will be made clear to the satis-  
faction of everyone. Until then noth-  
ing can be done."

Inez Henley was carried from the  
scene in a fainting condition and the  
guests dispersed. Not many hours af-  
ter the household had retired, the  
strange old man reappeared in the  
grounds. By a few movements of  
the hands, his long, white hair and  
general decrepit appearance disappear-  
ed and Captain Prentiss stood reveal-  
ed to the astonished domestic who  
kept guard. The man, thinking he  
had seen the ghost of Captain Prentiss  
attempted to run. But the Captain  
bounded forward and grasping the  
man's arm said: "Don't be alarmed!  
I am alive and in the flesh. Acquaint  
your mistress, Miss Inez, of my pres-  
ence and a guinea of the King's coin  
awaits you."

The man obeyed and Inez soon ap-  
peared and flew to her lover's arms.  
Two swift horses lay concealed near-  
by, and with a quick movement the  
lovers soon mounted them and rode  
toward the American lines. Captain  
Prentiss resuming his disguise, they  
reached the American camp in safety,  
and were soon united in wedlock.

When the immaculate wings of  
peace again overspread the land, Cap-  
tain Prentiss took his wife to his pla-  
tation in the South, where they were  
often visited by the parents of the  
bride.—New York News.

## Pricking a Message.

It was stated in the proceedings  
against Dr. Krause that one of the  
law papers had been used as a cover  
for seditious communications from  
England to South Africa, says the  
Westminster Gazette. The method of  
using newspapers for secret communi-  
cations is very simple, but by no  
means easy to detect. The person  
sending the message pricks the paper  
with a pin immediately below certain  
letters of the text. These pin pricks  
are as far apart as possible, but the

recipient, on holding up the pages of  
the newspaper to the light, finds no  
difficulty whatever in deciphering the  
words. If, for instance, the sender of  
the message wishes to say "But," he  
pricks the paper below a "b," but at-  
taches several "u"s to pass before he  
fixes upon that letter, and the same  
with "I." This system is by no means  
new. It was brought to light some  
time ago, not before, however, it had  
escaped detection for many years.

## HOMES OF PIONEERS.

### How Early Settlers in the Northwest Built Log Houses.

When the pioneers came to Wiscon-  
sin they brought with them the habits  
of industry that were much needed in  
a section so remote from the cities and  
factories of the East. One of the  
things they first learned was to raise  
everything they needed as far as pos-  
sible, then to revise their supposed  
needs and go without the rest, at  
least until such time as they could  
better afford to buy. Economy was  
necessarily the watchword with them.

For they had generally expended most  
of their means in getting to the new  
country and in buying land which was  
to furnish them with their living.

Their first homes were marvels of  
cheapness, and still they were con-  
sidered good enough for many years.  
But cheap as they were, they cost  
much in labor and brain work, two  
things for which the pioneers were  
noted. The present generation, raised  
in an age when everything is cheap  
and right at hand, could hardly believe  
the story of how some of these pion-  
eer homes were built. The son of one  
of the pioneers told me the following  
story regarding the manner in which  
his father built his first Wisconsin  
home almost without money.

"My father had barely enough money  
to pay for his land after he came to  
Wisconsin with his family. I was  
about six years old at the time and  
remember well many of the things  
that he did to get along without buy-  
ing material for house construction.

In the first place there was hardly a  
nail or screw used in the building.  
There were no hinges to the doors ex-  
cept those father made himself, and  
it seemed as though he was able to  
make almost anything that was need-  
ed. To begin with, he had plenty of  
timber, and thus it was easy to con-  
struct the body of a log house, but  
when it came to finishing it off it was  
another story. The logs for the house  
were carefully prepared where the  
trees had been felled, the sides being  
hewed to a line and the ends fitted so  
that they would join at the corners,  
and lie close together. Some log  
houses were built of rough logs and  
the spaces between the logs were  
chinked with small pieces of timber  
set in mud for lack of mortar, but  
father wanted something better than  
that."

"It was no easy task for one man  
to do the work of such work, but father  
was accustomed to the use of the  
broad-axe and the adze, implements  
which have almost gone out of use  
now that sawed timber can be had  
for every possible building purpose.  
It was something even in those days  
to be a good 'scorer,' as the man was  
called who laid out a log and reduced  
it to a stick of square timber. The  
use of the broad-axe was also difficult,  
and not easily learned, but the people  
in those days had to learn almost  
everything. Few carpenters at the  
present time could square a log and  
fit it for a building, as the people of  
those days had to do, for the reason  
that such work is not needed at the  
present time. It is a long time since  
I have seen a broad-axe, or an adze, but  
in my youth I became quite expert in  
the use of both of them."

"The roofs of most of the early  
buildings were made without either  
boards or shingles. Tamarack poles  
were generally used for rafters, and  
upon them were placed ribs of hard-  
wood, generally oak, on which to lay  
the 'shakes,' which served the purpose  
of shingles. These shakes were made  
of straight-grained timber, so that  
they could be of the same width and  
thickness, and they were laid in  
courses up and down, instead of hori-  
zontally, as is the case with shingles."

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

## Unexpected Assistance.

An interesting scene was enacted  
at the corner of Sixth avenue and  
Twenty-fifth street, which, for several  
minutes, caused at least 100 pedes-  
trians to forget all about important en-  
gagements.

An apple peddler's pushcart, laden  
with ripe fruit, had been in collision  
with a heavy truck. The truck went  
on down the avenue. The pushcart  
was overturned, depositing more than  
a barrel of apples upon the sidewalk.  
The inevitable boys were on the spot.  
"They'll make short work of that  
peddler's fruit," remarked a by-  
stander.

To the amazement of all, however,  
the unexpected happened.

"That was a bad knock, boss; shall  
I give you a lift?" sang out a dimin-  
utive messenger lad.

He at once dived with both hands  
into the mass of apples, and proceed-  
ed to pile them into the cart. Two  
gracious news lads, who had been  
watching, evidently to get their cue  
from some other partner in crime, if  
by need be, seeing the direction things  
had taken, promptly gave their as-  
sistance.

The crowd did not diminish until all  
the fruit had been safely replaced.  
Not a lad attempted to pilfer a sin-  
gle apple, but the Italian, in recogni-  
tion of the generous aid given him,  
dismissed each boy with a smile, and  
a pocket full of apples.—New York  
Times.

## The Nantucket Dialect.

A family circle in Nantucket was  
once discussing the use of nautical  
phrases, when the mother said: "Girls,  
I never use them." "Yes, they does,  
mother." "Well, watch me, and see  
if I do." Shortly after she said to one  
of the children: "There, take this and  
carry it to Cousin Phoebe, and tell her  
that this square the yards with us;  
and thee must send, for it is almost  
school time."—Christian Register.

The total sales at the art galleries  
of the Pan-American exposition at  
Burlington amounted to less than \$15,000  
for twenty-seven pictures.



## MAKING A MAGNET OF PAPER.

A dry weather experiment which  
will prove entertaining. Get a sheet  
of thin paper. Rub it with the hand  
or a brush, and it will become charg-  
ed with electricity, so that it will stick  
as though glued to your face or to  
your clothes, without your being able  
to shake it off. Electrically a sheet of  
thicker paper, or a postal card, and  
it will attract light bodies, such as  
scraps of cork or little balls of elder-  
pith. Balance a walking stick on the  
back of a chair, and you may safely  
lay a wafer that you will cause it  
to fall off without touching it, or even  
blowing it, and without interfering  
with the chair. First, dry your card-  
board well before an open fire, then  
rub it energetically on your sleeve,  
and present it to one of the extremi-  
ties of the cane. The walking stick  
will follow the card as though the  
latter were a magnet, until its equi-  
librium is upset, and it will straight-  
way tumble off the chair, as you  
phoehosed.

## SORELY TEMPTED.

The author of "A Visit to Java" tells  
a good dog story which has also to do  
with ducks. The moral of the story is  
that neither the one nor the other  
should be subjected to temptation be-  
yond reason.

A planter in Java kept a number of  
canine pets. Among these Bob, an  
English bulldog, was his favorite. The  
dog was as good-natured as he was  
ugly in appearance, seldom misbehav-  
ing, even when severely tempted. On  
one occasion, however, he did give  
way to anger, but it must be admit-  
ted that he had provocation.

His master had some black ducks  
which he had reared with much care  
to ornament the little lake in the gar-  
den. One afternoon when Bob was  
talking his nap in the neighborhood  
of the kitchen with his small white  
teeth protruding from his black lips,  
after the manner of bulldogs, and  
gleaming in the light, an unfortunate  
duck came by. Seeing the white par-  
ticles, the duck mistook them for  
grains of rice, and tried to pick them  
up.

The stroke of her bill on Bob's nose  
awoke him, and aroused his indigna-  
tion. A short scuffle and a plaintive  
quack and the duck's career was end-  
ed.

But that was not all. So serious did  
Bob consider this insult to his dignity  
that, in spite of repeated whippings,  
he persisted until he had killed every  
one of the ducks.

## A CHILD IN CUBA.

From Placetas, Cuba, a little girl  
sends this letter to St. Nicholas:  
My father is a captain of the Sec-  
ond Cavalry. This is a queer little  
town, with two troops here and five  
officers. The windows here are as  
large as doors, but they have iron  
bars on them. They have big blinds  
the whole length of the window, with  
little windows cut in them. They are  
on the inside of the house.

From the 1st of December to the  
24th the people have torch-light pa-  
rades every night. They carry torches  
and different-colored paper lights.  
Each town is divided into two parts.  
One parades one night, and the other  
the next. The night of the 24th they  
both parade, and afterward the people  
decide which was best. The names  
of these districts are Fortun and Zaza.  
Zaza had the best parade this Christ-  
mas, but Fortun had the prettier de-  
corations in its district. We, all of  
the Americans, live in Fortun.

Most of the people of Cuba live in  
huts made of the green bark of the  
royal palm tree, under the big leaves  
which are used to make the roof, and  
they used to make rope of the trunk,  
but there is a fine new against cutting  
these trees. The rest of the buildings  
are made of wood with tiled roofs.

There are very few stone houses. I  
have been to Matanzas and Cabaena,  
and expect to see more of the island soon.  
There is an orphan asylum at Remed-  
ios. Some of the girls sent me a lit-  
tle rag doll they made. It is very  
queer. Mamma ordered two Cuban  
dolls to be made for Christmas, but  
as they were to be made by an old  
lady they are not finished yet. I saw  
some that they are to be like, and  
am very anxious to get them.

Most of the people in the United  
States think that Cuba is very warm  
all of the time, but here in Placetas  
it gets pretty cool in the winter; some-  
times we have to wear winter dresses  
and wraps; but we get oranges, ba-  
nanas, pineapples, and fresh vegeta-  
bles all of the time, also coconuts.

The Cuban olives are just about the  
size of my second finger nail, and I  
am eleven years old—twelve 1st of  
March.

I have a parrot, a pony and a bi-  
cycle. There are not many places in  
Cuba that you can ride a wheel, but  
this is a little country town with  
good roads. Placetas is supposed to  
be the healthiest town on the island.  
I liked "Denise and Ned Toodles"  
very much, and was anxious when  
"Pretty Polly Perkins" came out, by  
the same author. I also liked "Betty"  
and was glad when she found her  
mother.

My parrot's name is "Jim." He  
talks a great deal. His very cunning  
trick is, when any one knocks on the  
door he will yell, "Come in." Then  
he will knock on his perch with his  
bill and say, "Come in." Often when  
I go to his perch I knock on it and  
say, "Come here, Jim," and he knocks  
with his bill and says, "Come here  
Jim," just as I do. He bites, and so  
we are afraid to teach him to get on  
our finger, but he will get on a stick  
and on my arm. He walked up on  
my shoulder the other day and bit my  
ear. I punished him, and he has not  
done it again.

LITTLE MAID WHO CREMATED  
A CAT.

Baby Bissie buried her sweet face  
in the long pillow looks of the Persian  
puss. "You smell so sweet!" she  
sighed, blissfully. "Oh, baby Brown,  
did you know my poor pussie was  
burned up yesterday?"

"Mersey no!" cried Baby Brown,  
who was almost a twin of Baby Bis-

bee's, as for four years they had been  
celebrating their birthdays together;  
"how ever did it happen?"

"Why, I put her in the gas oven  
and forgot all about her. Bridget  
lighted the fire and went to the store  
and the first thing we knew there was  
the most awful smell in the house.  
Mamma and I rushed into the kitchen,  
and, oh, my goodness, you ought to  
have seen the smoke. It was so thick  
and choking I thought we would die."

"Mamma shut the door quick and  
telephoned to the fire department and  
in about a minute they came up with  
the most dreadful clatter. They drag-  
ged the big hose right through the  
house, and almost tipped over the din-  
ing room table with all mamma's best  
china on it. But you know we didn't  
care if our house wasn't burned up.  
They broke all the kitchen windows  
so the smoke could get out—and  
pretty soon they opened the oven door  
and there was my precious pussie all  
burned up. The firemen threw her out  
in the alley and the garbage man  
carried her off."

"Oh, how awful!" gasped Baby  
Brown. "What did your mamma say?"

"Oh, she just laughed and told me  
never to warm a cat in the oven  
again."

"Well, your mother is a cruel woman  
and you are a cruel little girl!"  
passionately exclaimed Baby Brown.  
"You go right home this minute. You  
shan't be my twin any more, and I  
never want to see you again! To  
burn up a poor, helpless, little cat  
and then laugh over it! Why, I just  
hate you!"

"Why, I didn't mean to do it," wailed  
Baby Bissie; "she was cold and I  
wanted to get her warm."

"Well, you needn't have laughed! Why,  
it hurts a cat to be pinched as  
mamma did you, and then to be  
burned up. Oh, you naughty, naughty  
girl! You go home! You go home!"

"I won't! I won't!" screamed Baby  
Bissie.

"Why, what's all this trouble?" in-  
quired Mamma Brown.

"Oh, mamma, send Baby Bissie  
home. She burned up her little kitten  
and then laughed about it. And her  
mamma is just as bad. Only think  
of it, mamma; that lovely little mal-  
tese kitten, that was so cunning, being  
burned to death!"

"It wasn't my maltese kitten!"  
shrieked Baby Bissie; "you are just  
as hateful to think I would put her  
in the oven! I only burned up my  
cat!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

## NAMES OF JAPANESE.

### They Vary at Different Periods of Their Lives.

The naming of a Japanese baby is  
not simply the bestowal of a name  
upon it, soon after its birth, by which  
it shall be known during its lifetime.  
The name of a Japanese is changed at  
various periods of his life.

When a Japanese child is a month  
old he is given his first name, with  
national religious ceremonials. The  
child is taken in state to the family  
temple. Servants carry the entire in-  
fantile wardrobe, the extent of which  
indicates the degree of wealth and the  
social position of the father. At the  
end of the procession a servant walks,  
carrying a box which contains money  
to give the officiating priest, and a  
slip of paper on which the three names  
are written. On entering the temple  
the father hands the paper containing  
the names to the priest, who copies  
them on three separate sheets, which  
he mixes and shakes at random, while  
pronouncing, in a loud voice, a sacra-  
mental invocation to the god to whom  
the temple is dedicated. He then  
tosses them in the air, and the first  
one that touches the holy floor is se-  
lected as the choice of the presiding  
divinity. This name is written on a  
piece of paper by the priest, and is  
given to the child's father as a talis-  
man. During the ceremony sacred  
songs, with instrumental accompani-  
ments, are chanted. Visits to relatives  
and friends of the parents follow the  
christening, in celebration of which  
festivities of various kinds are indulg-  
ed in and presents given to the child.

The Japanese child wears loose gar-  
ments until he is three years of age.  
At that time they are discarded and  
his clothes are bound around his  
waist with a girle. The girling cer-  
monies are public and are accompan-  
ied by very elaborate religious rites.  
On that occasion he receives a new  
name. His education begins at this  
period and is considered finished at  
fifteen, at which time he attains his  
majority. He assumes the responsi-  
bilities of a man and takes his place  
in society with a new name.

Entering upon the duties of a public  
function, he takes another name,  
which is changed upon every advance-  
ment in rank or dignity in his official  
position. His name is changed upon  
the slightest pretext. If his superior  
officer happens to have the same name,  
the subaltern's must be changed, for  
it detracts from the dignity of a chief  
for a subordinate to possess the same  
name. He receives a new name upon  
his marriage. His last, and only per-  
manent name, is the one given him  
after his death, which is inscribed up-  
on his tomb.—Ledger Monthly.

## An Airship Prophecy.

A correspondent of the Westmin-  
ster Gazette calls attention to an  
Eighteenth Century prophecy of the  
airship. It occurs in the verses of  
Braslaus Darwin—that distinguished  
grandfather of a more distinguished  
grandson. The passage is in "The  
Botanic Garden," published in 1791,  
when the possibilities of steam were  
becoming recognized, and it seems to  
contain the first suggestion of a steam-  
driven airship. That the author con-  
templated warlike as well as peaceful  
uses for such a contrivance is evident  
from the lines themselves:

Soon shall thy arm, unconquered  
steam afar  
Drag the slow barge, or drive the  
rapid car;  
Or, on wide-waving wings expanded  
bear  
Thy flying chariot through the fields  
of air.

Fair crews triumphant, leaning from  
above,  
Shall wave their fluttering torches  
as they move;  
Or warrior bands alarm the gaping  
crowd.

And armies shrink beneath the shad-  
owy cloud.

## LAND FOR POOR YOUNG MEN.

### SHOWN BY CAREERS OF LYMAN GAGE AND LESLIE SHAW.

It is a Great Truth That the United  
States Still Remain the Place of  
Opportunity for the Poor Young  
Man.

Half a century ago, a youth of sev-  
enteen entered a bank at Omaha, N.  
Y., as office boy and general utility  
clerk, at the salary of \$100 a year.  
He came of a poor family, and his  
education could not be carried beyond  
a village academy. It was a period  
when Horace Greeley was enjoining  
the young man of the East to go  
West, and the idea so impressed the  
clerk in the Omaha bank that at nine-  
teen he made his way to Chicago, then  
a city of only about 60,000 people.  
Taking the first job he could get, he  
went to work in a lumber yard and  
planing mill, sometimes acting as a  
bookkeeper, but more frequently help-  
ing in loading lumber and in teaming.

Here he stayed till the "hard times"  
after the panic of 1857 forced his dis-  
charge—though he was able to stay a  
few weeks longer as night watchman